



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS.

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

The Islands of Titicaca and Koati. By A. F. Bandelier. xvi and 358 pp., and 85 plates, including sketches, plans, maps and photographs. The Hispanic Society of America, New York, 1910.

In reading this scholarly book one is reminded of the remark recently made by a reviewer that "one after another the different domains of research seem to be creeping out of the twilight zone of campaign oratory." The world is full of descriptive books that pass as authoritative in the minds of the multitude even though the author is without an inch of standing room in his chosen field of work. Almost every globe trotter and casual traveler is not content until he has written his book, filled with twaddle though it may be; and not a few reputations are built upon such sands. Here is a man who did not ramble through a continent; he simply journeyed to the islands of Titicaca and Koati in Lake Titicaca, toiled long months at his task under dreary conditions, then returned to the even greater task of analyzing and comparing the books of the scholars. The result is a work that is erudite, authoritative, modestly written, substantial. One does not herald even the best books in the public places nowadays, but long after Bandelier has completed his work, centuries after, his book will be gratefully read and admired in the company of scholars.

An excellent historico-geographical description of the Titicaca drainage basin, with maps and topographic cross-sections, constitutes the opening chapter. As in all the succeeding chapters, the notes, collected into a separate section, are very full and of almost equal value with the text. They represent extended reading, critical examination, scholarly comment. A discussion of the physical aspect and general condition of the islands of Titicaca and Koati follows and is preparatory to the next, the most important, and the longest chapter of all, that on the Indian inhabitants of Titicaca. At every step there is comparison with the life conditions of related population groups on the mainland. The data were gathered under extraordinarily difficult conditions, as anyone is aware who has attempted to draw information from an Aymara Indian, which is almost equivalent to saying one has tried to draw blood from a stone. In the fourth chapter is a description of the ancient ruins on Titicaca, which were studied with great care, sketched, and in some instances mapped topographically. Of special interest are the conclusions concerning the ancient and modern terraces and the system of rotation of fields in vogue among the earliest inhabitants of the terraces. The system is still practiced through an annual allotment, by the native caciques, of the land that is to be cultivated. The large surface required under this system, and the long period of rest, or of fallowing, that follows a year of cultivation, has led in many instances to the erroneous conclusion that a large decrease

of population has occurred. The ruins of Koati and the aboriginal myths and traditions concerning the island of Titicaca are the subjects of research in the two last chapters of the book. There is an indication in one of the notes that the author will soon publish a more extended work on Bolivia, and the character of the book before us is ample ground for the cordial hope that it will be published soon.

ISAIAH BOWMAN.

Crete, the Forerunner of Greece. By Charles Henry Hawes and Harriet Boyd Hawes. Preface by Arthur J. Evans. xiv and 158 pp., map, plans, bibliography and index. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1909.

As the area for new discoveries over the earth's surface becomes from year to year more restricted and the legend *Terra incognita* is daily falling into disuse among the map-makers, man is forced to travel back, chronologically instead of longitudinally, if he would seek new lands and learn of strange peoples. The spade of the excavator is supplanting the oar of the mariner; and the traveller's tales brought back from buried years are hardly less wonderful and scarcely more credible than those which amazed our forefathers on the return of some early voyager. Fifteen or twenty years ago Homer and the Homeric age marked the day-spring of Greek civilization and the legendary date of the Trojan war stood like a boundary stone on an unknown and apparently unknowable chronological wilderness. But Dr. Evans and his fellow workers in Crete have changed all that, and this little book in Harper's "Library of Living Thought," by two of those workers is a record, up to date, of that change. How completely our earlier notions have been upset is evident from the start we receive on finding the Trojan War the last and closing date of a long and glorious chronology. The Year 1200 B. C. is so recent, so near to yesterday, that age upon age, period upon period, of human activity and progress, in government, commerce, architecture, art, and even in writing are set back of that time until we reach the Neolithic.

The book is a plainly written and evidently popular account of the discoveries in Crete on which this remarkable extension of our mental horizon backward into the origins of European life is based. The principal sites, the exhumed treasures, and the great palaces are described, and the old life of the Minoan people is set forth in considerable detail, even to the plumbing of their houses and the latest modes of the ladies' dress. A short preface by Dr. Evans himself assures us that the two authors speak with knowledge. An apology for a map is barely sufficient to enable us to locate the ancient sites, and leaves us happily free to fill in rivers and mountains, roads and railroads (if such exist) to our heart's content, thereby differing from the work of early chartographers who peopled their waste places with strange beasts and stranger names. In other respects the appearance of the little volume is good.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

The Nitrate Deposits of Chile. By R. A. F. Penrose. *Jour. of Geol.*, Jan.-Feb., pp. 1-32, Chicago, 1910.

The much-discussed problem of the nitrate beds of northern Chile is here reviewed and some new light thrown upon it. After an introductory statement as to the history of the nitrate mining industry and the physical features of the nitrate region, the author discusses the mode of occurrence of the nitrate deposits